# The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVI. *Friday Evening*, September 25, 1801. No. 786.

*PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

## JAMES BERTHOUD,

*WATER STREET,*
Near Henderson's Ferry,
*Wholeſale and Retail.*

Beſides the different kinds of Goods, enumerated in the laſt Advertiſement, he has juſt received a general aſſortment of

**Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,**

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Laces, Flannels, Cotton and Worſted Stockings, Jeans, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A ſupplement of

**Groceries, Queenſware, &c.**

Pittſburgh, September 15, 1801.

## MILITIA.

### *BRIGADE ORDERS.*

FOR the convenience of inſpecting, as well as reviewing the reſpective Regiments, that compoſe my Brigade, the Regiment commanded by Colonel Martin, is to be conſidered as hitherto, the 1ſt—Colonel M'Farland's the 2d—Colonel Cunningham's the 3d—Colonel Noble's the 4th—Colonel Sproat's the 5th—Colonel Gilleland's the 6th—Colonel Reed's the 7th—and Colonel Foſter's the 8th. The Commanding Officers of Corps will therefore govern themſelves accordingly.

It is expected that due attention will be paid to former recommendatory Orders, and that the Field Officers, as well as thoſe commanding companies, will exert themſelves in procuring arms, and promoting as much as in their power a uniform, and ſoldier-like appearance, at the enſuing General Muſter.

Application for arms to be made to the Brigade Inſpector

ALEXANDER FOWLER,
*Brigadier General.*

15th September, 1801.

## Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber living on the ſtate road from Pittſburgh to Greenſburgh, two miles from Turtle creek, in Verſailles townſhip, on the 20th of Auguſt, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, ſhod before, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a ſmall ſaddle mark on the near ſide, the near hind foot white from the joint down, ſhe is in good order. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

Allegheny county, September 3, 1801.

## Take Notice,

THAT on Saturday the 3d of October next, at the houſe of Jonathan Coulter, in Beavertown, will be expoſed to public ſale, one dark bay MARE, 6 or 7 years old, and a two year old COLT, which were entered with the ſubſcriber as wood ranger of Beaver county, on the 19th day of September 1800.

Attendance will be given by,

M. FORD, late wood ranger.

September 13, 1801.

## Left with the ſubſcriber on the

8th of September inſt. by a mulatto man, who calls himſelf Dickſon, a bay HORSE, 3 years old, 13 hands and two inches high, no brand perceivable, paces, ſhod before, long tail, and a large lump on the ſhoulder. As the ſaid Dickſon has not come to take him away, it is probable he may have been ſtolen. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM.

South Beaver townſhip, Beaver
county, September 12, 1801.

## Stop the Runaway.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber living near Morgantown in Monongalia county Virginia, a negro man ſlave named NED, 34 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtout and well made, full faced, his left eye is out, his wool is long, plaited behind and at the ears; had on and took with him when he went away an old wool hat, tow linen ſhirts and trowſers, a country made cloth jacket and breeches and a pair of old ſhoes: It is expected he has gone towards Union Town or Redſtone Old Fort in Fayette county, Pennſylvania, as he is acquainted with free negroes who live there. I forwarn all perſons from harbouring him, as I am determined to put the law in force againſt any perſon ſo doing.

### Sixteen Dollars Reward,

will be given to any perſon who will ſecure ſaid ſlave in any gaol ſo that I may get him again, & all reaſonable charges if brought home

GEORGE DORSEY.

September 9th. 1801.

## TO BE RENTED,

*And poſſeſſion given immediately.*

A LARGE two ſtory Frame Houſe, ſituate on the bank of the Monongaheia river, at the corner of Ferry Street, now occupied by the ſubſcriber. There is a convenient Kitchen adjoining the houſe, together with a good garden and Stable. The Houſe is in complete repair, being lately new painted. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, September 9, 1801.

## NEW FALL GOODS.

### *William Woods & Co.*

Have juſt received at their Store oppoſite the Court Houſe, a large and general aſſortment of

**MERCHANDIZE,**

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell very low for caſh or approved of country produce.

Pittſburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

## CHEAP GOODS.

### *Scott & Trotter,*

Have juſt received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extenſive and general aſſortment of

**MERCHANDIZE,**

conſiſting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, China, Queens, Glass and Tin wares, Bar Iron, Steel, Salt, *&c. &c. &c.*—Which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or approved country produce.

In the above aſſortment there is

**Iriſh Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.**

Pittſburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

*To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.*

Fellow Citizens,

BEING encouraged by my friends, I beg leave to be conſidered as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the enſuing Election, and now reſpectfully ſolicit your ſuffrages. I would juſt obſerve, that it is reported that an agreement has been made between Mr. M'Cord and myſelf to run in one ticket—it is not true—I have not made any ſuch agreement.

I am, Fellow Citizens,
Your obedient humble ſervant,
*THOMAS JONES.*

September 10, 1801.

*To the Freemen Electors of Allegheny, Butler and Beaver Counties,*

Gentlemen,

BEING ſolicited by a number of reſpectable Citizens, I offer myſelf as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election. Should I meet your approbation, I ſhall to the beſt of my abilities perform the duties of ſaid Office with punctuality and fidelity.

WILLIAM LOUGHEAD.

September 2, 1801.

## FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine townſhip, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh There fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

## PITTSBURGH RACES.

TO be run for on Tueſday the 6th day of October next, over a handſome courſe near this place, a Purſe of SIXTY DOLLARS, free for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, four rounds to a heat, ſuppoſed to be three miles.

On Wedneſday the 7th, will be run for over the ſame courſe, a Purſe of FORTY DOLLARS three rounds to a heat, free as above, the winning Horſe of the firſt day excepted, and

On Thurſday the 8th, will be run for over the ſame courſe, a Sweepſtake, being the whole of the entrance money, free as above, the winning Horſes of the preceding days excepted, three rounds to a heat, carrying catch riders each day. Entrance money the firſt day, Four Dollars; the ſecond day, Three Dollars, and for the Sweepſtake, Two Dollars. Four Horſes muſt ſtart the two firſt days. Horſes to be entered the day before with Samuel Mercer, in Pittſburgh, or double entrance at the Poſt.

Proper Judges will be appointed to determine any diſpute that may ariſe.

September 10, 1801.

## Five Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 7th inſt. a certain *Henry Johnſon*, a dark mulatto man about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtout made. had on when he went away, a coarſe linen ſhirt and trowſers, a light black ſailor jacket with a black velvet cape, he had neither hat nor ſhoes on. This fellow it is ſaid was lately in Waſhington jail, and was now taking to Pittſburgh jail on a commitment from John Sproat, Eſq for horſe ſtealing. He made his eſcape from John White's tavern. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and lodges him in any jail in this ſtate, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by me,

James Johnſton.

September 9, 1801.

## Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the 28th inſtant,

Three hundred and nineteen acres and twenty perches of land, ſituate on the bank of the Allegheny river, about two miles from Pittſburgh. Taken in execution as the property of James Patterſon, at the ſuit of Suſanna Beatty, late Ferguſon, with Ercurius Beatty her huſband.

By virtue of a writ of pluris venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the time and place aforeſaid, Three hundred acres of land, with a griſt mill thereon, ſituate in Pitt townſhip Taken in execution as the property of Andrew M'Clure and Abdiel M'Clure, at the ſuit of Daniel Adgate.

Ephraim Jones, Sheriff.

September 9, 1801.

*Mr. Scull,*

I AM *informed that in your paper of next Friday the Tract of Land that I ſold William Pollock, on which he now lives, will be advertiſed for ſale by the Sheriff of Allegheny county, on a judgment obtained againſt me by Daniel Adgate By the conſent of ſaid Adgate and his attorney, I ſold the ſaid land to Mr. Pollock ſubject to the judgment, it therefore cannot be conſidered as my property. as I conſider myſelf entirely releaſed from ſaid judgment, having ſold the land by the conſent and agreeable to the directions of Adgate and his counſel. I ſtate this for the ſatisfaction of my friends.*

Abdiel M'Clure.

*September 7, 1801.*

## PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Electors within the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler, that an Election will be held at the ſeveral Election Diſtricts within the counties aforeſaid, on the Second Tueſday in October next, when and where they are to elect, agreeable to law,

*One perſon to repreſent the counties aforeſaid in the Senate of Pennſylvania.*

*Three perſons to repreſent the counties aforeſaid the Houſe of Repreſentatives of ſaid ſtate.*

*Two perſons to be returned as Sheriff,* and

*One perſon as County Commiſſioner.*

Dated at Pittſburgh, this 26th day of Auguſt 1801, and in the 26th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Ephraim Jones, Sheriff.

IN purſuance of a warrant from under the hand of his Excellency Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and the great ſeal of the ſtate, dated at Lancaſter the 13th day of July, 1801, and to the Sheriff of Allegheny County directed.

**Public Notice is hereby** given to the Electors within the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler, (being part of the Diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Waſhington, Allegheny and Green) that they are to aſſemble at their reſpective Election Diſtricts on the Second Tueſday in October next, and then and there elect, agreeably to law, one fit perſon to ſerve in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, in the room of Albert Gallatin, Eſquire, reſigned.

Dated at Pittſburgh, this 20th day of Auguſt, 1801, and in the 26th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

## CARPET WAREHOUSE,

*No. 53, North Second Street,*
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH,
*PHILADELPHIA.*

*A large aſſortment of* CARPETS *and* CARPETING *of all kinds, qualities, ſizes, and colours, by wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt prices,*

FOR CASH, OR APPROVED NOTES
*at a ſhort date.*

*Old Carpets, at a proper valuation, will be taken in payment.*

From the New England Palladium.

## WASHINGTON's EVIDENCE.

The following LAST OFFICIAL LETTER of General WASHINGTON, while it expoſes the wicked conduct, and hollow-hearted profeſſions of the Jacobins, read them a lecture, which ought to ſtrike them dumb with ſhame. While they have ſpared no pains to diſcredit and bring into contempt the adminiſtration of ADAMS; while they have compared it to the tyranny of ROBESPIERRE, and purſued with rage and hatred its friends and ſupporters, they have called WASHINGTON the Father and Saviour of his country. This letter is dated after the paſſing of the ALIEN, ARMY, NAVY, AND DIRECT TAX laws, which have been the ſtanding themes of Jacobincalumny, and bears the moſt deciſive and honourable teſtimony to the wiſdom and rectitude of Mr. ADAMS's adminiſtration. What language then, can expreſs the feelings of an honeſt mind, in viewing, on the one hand, the expreſſions of praiſe, veneration, and gratitude, which they have beſtowed upon WASHINGTON, and on the other, the contempt and abuſe with which they have treated his PRINCIPLES and his CONDUCT. We aſk Federaliſts to ponder upon this letter, and while their hearts beat high with reſpect and love for the memory of Waſhington, to rally round HIS PRINCIPLES AND POLICY. We aſk Jacobins to look at the wickedneſs of the conduct, if happily their hearts may be touched with repentance.

*Letter from General Waſhington to Preſident Adams.*

Mount-Vernon, July 13th, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

I HAD the honour, on the evening of the 11th inſt. to receive from the hand of the Secretary of War, your favour of the 7th, announcing that you had, with the advice and conſent of the Senate, appointed me "*Lieutenant General and Commander in chief of all the armies raiſed for the ſervice of the United States.*"

I cannot expreſs how greatly affected I am at this new proof of public confidence, and the highly flattering manner in which you have been pleaſed to make the communication; at the ſame time I muſt not conceal from you my earneſt wiſh, that the choice had fallen upon a man leſs declined in years and better qualified to encounter the uſual viciſſitudes of War.

You know, ſir, what calculation I had made relative to the probable courſe of events, on my retiring from office, and the determination I had conſoled myſelf with, of cloſing the remnant of my days in my preſent peaceful abode; you will, therefore, be at no loſs to conceive and appreciate the ſenſations I muſt have experienced, to bring my mind to any concluſion, that would pledge me, at ſo late a period of life, to leave ſcenes I ſincerely love, to enter upon the boundleſs field of public action, inceſſant trouble, and high reſponſibility.

It was not poſſible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent tranſactions.

*The conduct of the Directory of France towards our country; their inſidious hoſtility to its government; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency of their acts, and thoſe of their agents, to countenance and invigorate oppoſition; their diſregard of ſolemn treaties and the laws of nations; their war upon our defenceleſs commerce; their treatment of our miniſters of peace, demands, amounting to tribute*, could not fail to excite in me correſponding ſentiments with thoſe my countrymen have ſo generally expreſſed in their affectionate addreſſes to you.—Believe me, ſir, NO ONE CAN MORE CORDIALLY APPROVE OF THE WISE AND PRUDENT MEASURES OF YOUR ADMINISTRATION. They ought to inſpire UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE, and will, no doubt, combined with the ſtate of things, call from Congreſs ſuch laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the criſis.

Satiſfied, therefore, that you have SINCERELY WISHED AND ENDEAVORED TO AVERT WAR, and exhauſted, to the LAST DROP, THE CUP OF RECONCILATION, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven for the JUSTICE OF OUR CAUSE; and may confidently truſt the final reſult to that kind Providence who has heretofore, and ſo often, ſignally favored the people of theſe United States.

Thinking in this manner, and feeling how incumbent it is upon every perſon, of every deſcription, to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, *eſpecially a moment like the preſent, when every thing we hold dear and ſacred is ſo ſeriouſly threatened*; I have finally determined to accept the commiſſion of Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States; with this reſerve only, that I ſhall not be called into the field until the army is in a ſituation to require my preſence, or it becomes indeſpenſible by the urgency of circumſtances.

With very great reſpect and conſideration, I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

# Foreign Intelligence.

### LONDON, July 28.

LORD Nelſon left town yeſterday morning for the Nore. His Lordſhip is appointed to the command in chief of all our naval forces on the extenſive line of coaſt which runs from Oxford to Beachy head.

The general command of the land forces along the coaſts has been given to the Marquis Cornwallis, who alſo keeps his local appointment in the Eaſtern Diſtrict, where his head quarters are eſtabliſhed.

Diſpatches were this morning received at the Admiralty from Admiral Cornwallis, announcing the capture of La Chevrette French corvette, by the boats belonging to the ſhips of our look out ſquadron, off Breſt. They ſucceeded in cutting her out on Thurſday night, from under the heavy batteries of the outer road of Breſt, after a deſperate action, which laſted for ſeveral hours, and in which the ſlaughter on both ſides was very great. Our loſs, we deeply regret to ſtate, is repreſented at no leſs than 180 in killed and wounded. Ardently as we admire the daring ſpirit, and matchleſs prowels of our gallant ſeamen, we cannot but obſerve that their heroiſm and intrepidity might be tempered with more prudence and diſcretion than have been diſplayed in the bay of Algeſiras or the outer road of Breſt. The valour of Britiſh tars is proverbial, and requires no heightening from the magnitude of their loſſes. The capture of La Chevrette, notwithſtanding the glory of the action, muſt rank in the liſt of thoſe victories.

Citizen Talleyrand has returned to Paris, and reſumed the duties of his office of ſecretary of the foreign departments.

The military preparations along the Flemiſh coaſt are continued with undiminiſhed activity. A corps of 1000 light cavalry, for ſome ſecret expedition, has been lately ſelected from the troops at Bruſſels; and Carnot, inſpector general of engineers, the brother of the ex director, has inſpected Bruges, Oſtend, and Nieuport.

### DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The following are the orders circulated by the commanding officers from the ſouth weſt diſtrict, and they are nearly ſimilar through the country.

*Wincheſter, July 21, 1801.*

G. O.—The troops in the ſouth weſt diſtrict, are again called upon, in the moſt pointed manner poſſible, to be in conſtant readineſs to move on the ſhorteſt notice, according to the orders and regulation, already delivered to the ſeveral battalions.

The commanding officers of corps are eſpecially required to pay conſtant attention to the ſtate of the regiments, as it regards the readineſs on the inſtant to move to any part in the diſtrict which may be threatened by the enemy, and they will be held reſponſible for that particular [illegible] of duty.

The commanding officers of regiments will frequently turn them out, and parade them according to the order for the light equipment, and ſee that the officers, as well as men, are properly appointed in every reſpect, in conformity to his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief's orders.

The general concludes. It is on this occaſion unneceſſary to repeat what he expects from the zeal, ardour, bravery, and, above all, diſcipline of the troops he has the honour and ſatisfaction to command: but he relies on the unremitted exertions of the commanding officers, on whom he again calls to make known to the troops the nature of the ſervice they may expect in caſe of invaſion from the enemy, to point out to them diſtinctly how much, at this criſis, the country depends upon them for its preſervation and defence againſt a barbarous, implacable, and deſperate enemy.

Every thing will of courſe be expected from the high ſtate of diſcipline in which the troops in this diſtrict are; and ſhould the occaſion offer, there is no doubt, it is to be hoped, that every advantage will be reaped from it.

The portion of the companies already ordered, muſt continue to be practiſed conſtantly in the mode of ſervice adapted to light troops, as theſe will be found eſſentially uſeful.

Commanding officers will take care that their battalion guns, with every thing belonging to them, horſes, harneſs, drivers, and the men appropriated for them, are expert in their exerciſe—ammunition for their guns ſhould be filled without delay, and ball cartridges ready to be inſtantly delivered out to the men when ordered.

The women, ſick, and heavy baggage will be diſpoſed of according to the orders already given, and be ſent to Ameſbury; if the army moves forward to the coaſt, any ſuperfluous baggage found on the march, will be immediately burned; and as the General is reſolved on this point, officers are again cautioned accordingly.

A moſt rigid obſervance of his royal highneſs the commander in chief's orders will be expected, and the commanding officers of the corps will, upon all occaſions, be looked upon as reſponſible for the ſtrict execution of them, in every reſpect whatever. If any officers be abſent on any other leave, than from his royal highneſs the commander in chief, they are to be recalled without delay, and on no account is any officer to be abſent from his regiment.

The officers of the royal navy, who command the ſea fencibles along the coaſt of the ſouth weſt diſtrict, will immediately diſtribute the men, and report accordingly to the admiralty and the general; they will ſee the batteries put in the beſt order they can, without delay, and point out ſeparately and diſtinctly, what they require for the defence and ſervice of them. (Signed)

T. BRINLEY, A. A. Gen.

### LONDON, July 26.

The alarm diffuſed through the country during the laſt week, by the terror of invaſion, outſtrips in every reſpect the danger with which it is threatened by any attempts of the enemy. The public ſolicitude probably has been increaſed by the vigilence and activity of government in the preparations which are carrying on to meet even the poſſibility of attack; but there are certainly at the preſent, leſs grounds for apprehenſion and anxiety with reſpect to our means and reſources, both for defence and aggreſſion, than at any period ſince the commencement of hoſtilities. It is not by the vigorous exertions and prompt meaſures of government that men ſhould meaſure the perils of the meditated deſcent, for it is the policy of all wiſe adminiſtrations to prepare for every caſualty, and to ſurround the ſtate by every ſafeguard and protection which can be derived from the power of the nation and the patriotiſm of the country. Government, therefore, in calling forth the force of the kingdom, does but its duty; and in proportion to the extent and magnitude of its exertions, the public mind, inſtead of feeling an increaſe of alarm, ſhould be ſtrengthened with a real pledge and aſſurance of additional ſecurity. Of the ability and energy of the executive power, in providing for the national defence, no doubt can be entertained by any one who takes a ſhort review of the meaſures which have been already adopted both internally and externally.

By land, certainly our moſt vulnerable ſide, the precautions againſt the enemy have been peculiarly gratifying. The Lord Lieutenants of the maritime counties have received directions to cauſe the cattle, public magazines, ſtores of corn, and proviſions of every deſcription, to be removed further into the interior. The principal points along the eaſtern coaſt have been ſtrengthened by reinforcements of engineers and horſe artillery. A conſiderable number of cannon and light fieldpieces have been ſent into that quarter from the Tower. An encampment, which will in a very ſhort time conſiſt of 15,000 men, has been commenced near Chatham, from which, by its favourable ſituation, the troops will be enabled to act with promptitude in ſeveral points, according to the exigency of the caſe, and the military force at Dover, both in militia and regulars, has been greatly augmented.—The Volunteers Corps have in ſeveral parts expreſſed their eagerneſs to perform the duties of the troops of the line; and as this offer will no doubt become a general meaſure, it will leave at the diſpoſition of government a very large body of well diſciplined men in immediate readineſs to take the field. The patriotic example will be given to the reſt of the kingdom by the metropolis, and we learn that before the firſt of Auguſt, the ſervices of the volunteers both in London and Weſtminſter will be ſubſtituted for thoſe uſually performed by the guards and the other regulars. At Colcheſter, there is an effectual force of no leſs than 6000 men, and the volunteers corps of Suffolk and Eſſex have offered to aſſemble at their cuſtomary place of rendezvous in caſe of actual invaſion. The army of all the Midland corps have been actually inſpected; and we are informed by ſeveral correſpondents, that a ſimilar degree of vigilance and activity pervades the more remote counties. With theſe means of defence, we muſt not forget to combine the glorious reſults that muſt be derived from the magnanimity of the national ſpirit and character in the hour of danger. Should ſuch an hour approach, we underſtand it is in the contemplation of government to iſſue a proclamation, requiring all perſons of a certain age, and under particular circumſtances, to take up arms.

By ſea, there is hardly a ſingle point of importance along the coaſt that is not protected by our ſquadrons and numerous cruizers, moſt of them are at the ſame time employed in the blockade of all the enemy's ports. From the Texel to the Bay of Biſcay, there is not a harbour belonging to France, or Holland of any importance, without Britiſh ſhips of war, either before or in its vicinity. In our dock yards, the moſt extraordinary activity prevails; and at Portſmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Sheerneſs all the ſhips and veſſels capable of ſervice, are getting ready for ſea. The mouths of the Thames and Medway are defended by the Ardent, the Glatton, and ſeveral Dutch ſhips of war converted into floating batteries; ſeveral ſail of the line are to be ſtationed in the Severn for the defence of the weſtern coaſt, and the entrance of the Colne and Blackwater rivers is effectually guarded. The return of the gun-veſſels from the Baltic has added much to the ſecurity of our ſhores, and the arrival of the whole fleet which is ſhortly expected, will increaſe the number of the channel and Texel fleets, and enable the admiralty to have a formidable ſquadron in conſtant readineſs for the defence of Ireland. The impreſs ſervice has been carried on with great ſucceſs, and ſeveral hundred able ſeamen have been procured ſince laſt Thurſday on the river, and in the city. It has been determined as a meaſure of general policy, that no perſon ſhall leave this country for France or return hither, and all licenſes which have been granted to that effect in favor of Engliſh ſubjects, or of foreigners, are ſuſpended for the preſent criſis.

Every precaution has been alſo taken in Ireland for the defence of that country; and inſtructions of importance were ſent off laſt Friday to Admiral Lord Gardner, who commands in chief on that ſtation.

An article from Havre, of the 6th, brought by the Hamburgh mail, ſtates, "Yeſterday evening 14 more gun boats and three pinks ſailed from our harbour; it is ſaid they are going to Dieppe. The wind has been in their favour the whole of laſt night;" and another from Oſtend, of the 14th, obſerves, "Since the flotillas from Havre, Bologne, Calais, Nieuport and Oſtend, have been in motion, the Engliſh cruizers have collected before Dunkirk, where it is ſuppoſed all theſe flotillas will rendezvous, and form a naval force of near 200 veſſels of war, among which are ſeveral frigates. In any caſe important events may now ſoon be expected to take place on the Belgic coaſts."

The report of the invaſion of Hanover by France is revived; and it is aſſerted, upon the authority of letters from Berlin, that Buonaparte has again urged, in preſſing terms, the King of Pruſſia to conſent to the ſhutting up of the Elbe, the Weſer, and the Ems. Neither of theſe communications is entitled to credit.

It is reported that a correſpondence of a very alarming nature, between the diſaffected in this country and Ireland, and the French government, has been diſcovered in papers ſeized by one of our cruizers on board a ſmuggling veſſel.

The return of Generals Regnier, Dumas, and Boyer, in the Lodi, from Egypt, proves that a miſunderſtanding exiſted among the French Officers, which no doubt faciliated the defeat of the Republican army. Menou is known to poſſeſs no military talents, and it is probable that any other officer would have made a better ſtand; but then Menou is the officer the moſt determined on keeping poſſeſſion of Egypt, a circumſtance which muſt ſtrongly recommend him to the Chief Conſul.

### HAGUE, July 20.

Letters from Hamburgh ſay that his Pruſſian Majeſty has acceded to the convention concluded between Ruſſia and G. Britain.

# American Intelligence.

### NEW YORK, September 8.

The following is a Copy of the letter from the American Miniſter in London, to the Engliſh Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, demanding the releaſe of captain Cunningham, of the ſhip Orion—alluded to, in an account of Captain Cunningham's trial for homicide; publiſhed ſome time ſince in the Commercial Advertiſer.

(COPY.)

"*Great Cumberland Place,*
June 15, 1801.

My Lord,

"George Cunningham, a citizen of the United States, and maſter of the American ſhip Orion which lately arrived in England from America has been arreſted and is now confined in the priſon of Newgate upon a charge of having, by immoderate puniſhment, killed John Goiner, one of his crew, and who was alſo an American citizen, during the voyage from America to England.

"According to the repreſentation of this caſe, which has been made to me, it is manifeſt, firſt, that the charge preferred againſt Cunningham is both falſe and malicious, and ſecond, whether true or otherwiſe, that he is not liable to anſwer for the ſame in a Britiſh Tribunal.

"In caſe of piracy all nations have a concurrent juriſdiction, becauſe a pirate is the common enemy of all nations. But in caſe of homicide and other crimes committed upon the high ſeas, and which, by the law of nations does not amount to piracy, the offence is cognizable only in the tribunal of the nation to which the veſſel belongs, and in which the ſame was committed.

"As Cunningham is an American citizen and the offence imputed to him was not committed within the territorial juriſdiction of his Britannic Majeſty, and is not piracy, he cannot be liable to anſwer for the ſame in his Majeſty's tribunals, and I therefore demand his immediate diſcharge, in order, that he may be enabled, without further moleſtation, to purſue his lawful buſineſs.

"With perfect reſpect and conſideration I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) RUFUS KING.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, &c. &c.

### PHILADELPHIA, September 11.

It has been ſtated in ſeveral papers, that the Preſident of the United States has ſtopped the proſecution of an indictment againſt the Editor of the Aurora, for a libel on the Senate of the United States. The fact has been doubted by many perſons who recollect the profeſſions of attachment to the Senate contained in the Preſident's farewel addreſs to that body; and by many who, knowing that the Preſident of the United States is ſworn to ſee the laws faithfully executed, imagine that he would not preſume to ſtop a public proſecution, carrying on BY THE UNITED STATES, in one of its COURTS OF LAW, on the preſentment of a GRAND JURY, in any other way than by pardoning the offender. The following copy of the indorſement of the publiſhed for the ſatisfaction of the

COPY OF THE ENDORSEME

"CIRCUIT COURT, OCTOBER,
"United States
"vs.
"William Duane.
"*Libel.*
"A TRUE BILL.
"RETURNED 17th OCTOBER,
"1800, Oct. 18. The defendant ple
"cul: et de hac, &c.
"The United States will no farther
SECUTE THIS BILL.
"A. J. DALLAS, Attorn
"28th July, 1801."

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25,

Mr. Scull,

IT has been reported, that ALEXANDER M'NICKLE, of Pittſburgh, had declined ſtanding a poll for the Aſſembly. At the requeſt of ſome of my neighbours, I called upon Mr. M'Nickle, to know if that was the caſe; he informed me that it was not, and that if his fellow citizens ſhould think proper to elect him, he ſhould conſider it as an honourable teſtimony of their eſteem, and ſerve them to the beſt of his abilities.

A CITIZEN.

Racoon creek, September 17, 1801.

To the Editor of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

SIR,

THE fomenter of diſcord and party feuds having left this village, it was hoped that ſcurrility would go with him, and that ſociety would be reſtored to its wanted harmony; but alas! it would ſeem as if we muſt ſtill be peſtered with deſigning, factious men, who are ever ready to looſen the bonds of ſocial affection, and ſet every thing afloat on the ocean of uncertainty. Unfortunate for the world, there are men who are diſpoſed to be troubleſome, in proportion to their abilities and power, of this ſect. is a certain William Gazzam, of this place. This contemptible little animal does not poſſeſs the power nor abilities of a Nero or a Cromwell, but he poſſeſſes the ſame diſpoſition to do ill. He ſhould be viewed as a bot or grub worm gnawing the vitals of the body politic.

After my having proved his aſſertions falſe by Mr. Oliver Ormſby's note, he comes forward in your laſt paper, and aggravates his crime by aſſerting another falſehood equally groſs and malicious—he ſtates, that I accompanied Mr. Oliver Ormſby to the houſe of Hugh Crawford, and was active in procuring the ſaid Crawford's relinquiſhment of the Herald of Liberty, proof of which, *he ſays*, could be produced. Conſcious that I never ſpoke to Hugh Crawford, or any other perſon, with a view to bias them againſt the Herald of Liberty, I call upon this *buſy body* to bring forward his proof. Mr. Ormſby I know will do me the juſtice to ſay, that I never did accompany him to Hugh Crawford's. Gazzam ſpeaks of political virtue—he ſhould have been forever ſilent on this head—the man who could, contrary to the law of his native country, diſtribute Paine's infamous production!—the man who could reduce his aged uncle from affluence and plenty, to miſery and want! the man who could ſay in cool blood that if the negroes in Virginia or Maryland were to revolt againſt their maſters, that he would lay down his *commiſſions* and head them!—the man who could deliberately ſay, that if he was a ſlave he would think it no ſin to creep into his maſter's bed chamber at night and cut his throat!!!—cannot poſſeſs virtue of any kind—is unworthy of confidence, and deſerves to be hurled from the ſociety of free men.

You will pleaſe publiſh 'Squire Barker's note to me. It will ſhew the public to what contemptible ſhifts Gazzam and his crew are driven, and what weight their future aſſertions ought to have.

The Editor of the Tree may ſtill go on with his abuſe. I cannot blame him, for, "he who knoweth his maſter's will and doeth it not ſhall be beaten with many ſtripes."

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble ſervant,
ANDREW RICHARDSON.

Tueſday, September 22, 1801.

Doctor Andrew Richardſon.

SIR,

I have ſeen John Marie's certificate, alluded to in your note of this morning. In juſtice to you I do not heſitate to declare, that you never accompanied me to John Marie's with an intention to induce him to drop the Herald of Liberty.—I recollect, that you were met by two gentlemen and myſelf in the ſtreet, not far from Marie's, in 1798, and of my aſking you to introduce them to John Marie, to which you politely agreed—that while we were there, the converſation turned on the abuſe with which the Herald of Liberty generally teemed—that on Marie's ſaying he was a ſubſcriber, and felt hurt at the ſcurrility of the Editor, it was propoſed by one of the company (not you) that he ſhould drop the paper, to which Mr. Marie agreed, and without being threatened with either "united party diſpleaſure," or party diſpleaſure.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
JEREMIAH BARKER.

"Anſwer not a fool according to his folly, leſt thou be like unto him."

"Anſwer a fool according to his folly leſt he be wiſe in his own conceit."

*Prov.* XXVI. *Chap. 4th and 5th verſes.*

MR. BRACKEN, you ſay Gazzam and others formed a ticket in December laſt. I know of no ticket formed until June laſt. You mention, that I went to Juſtice Tannehill's to make oath againſt Richardſon; this, Juſtice

Tannehill informed you, was not the truth, before you publiſhed your collection of falſhoods; and I now aſſert, nothing of the kind ever took place, before Juſtice Tannehill, or any other.— Oh, TURNER, SHAME upon ſuch perverſe fibs!

You ſay, Gazzam has been in this country about three years, and Thomas Baird not exceeding ſix or ſeven. I have been in this country nearly nine years, and have been a naturaliſed citizen nearly ſeven years. Mr. Thomas Baird aſſures me, that he has been in this country near ſeventeen years.

You ſay, a motion was made at the March meeting, that perſons be nominated, by the ſaid meeting, to meet in June. A committee of CORRESPONDENCE was appointed, but no ſuch motion was made.

You ſay, "That Baird and Iriſh, were to ſay, that the majority of this Borough were for Ewalt;" I was at their election, as delegates, as was your Chairman, E. Jones, Eſq. I then made a motion, that the meeting ſhould give inſtructions to the ſaid delegates; I was oppoſed by William Ayres, Eſq. and it was finally determined, that no inſtructions ſhould be given.

"A man that flattereth his neighbour, ſpreadeth a net for his feet."

"Lying lips, and a wicked heart, are like a potſherd covered with ſilver droſs."

*Prov.*

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

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To Mr. SCULL.

SIR,

Mr. Iſrael having refuſed to publiſh the incloſed in the Tree of Liberty, I hope it will find a place in the Pittſburgh Gazette. The impartiality of a paper *ſtamps* its value. A partial newſpaper becomes a nuiſance to *ſociety*, and ought to be removed by thoſe who gave it ſupport.

A. FOWLER.

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*To the Editor of the Tree of Liberty.*

SIR,

BEING raiſed to political heroiſm, by political misfortunes, I hate and ever ſhall ſubmit only to the authority of *reaſon*, inſtead of becoming the ſlave of *opinion*. Having ſtated to the PUBLIC, a narrative of plain but ſtubborn facts, which however, are, nor can not be controverted, you will I hope allow me, to reply to Mr. Lucas, merely by way of explanation.

*Mr. Lucas obſerves*, that. "a number of republicans met together at Pittſburgh at March term, and agreed upon the propriety of recommending and convening (if poſſible*) meetings in their reſpective townſhips, for the purpoſe of appointing *delegates* to meet in a committee in Pittſburgh, ſome time in the week of June court, to form and recommend a republican ticket, for the enſuing election. I am informed that Gen. Fowler was preſent, and did not make any oppoſition to the ſcheme." This is admitted—I will go further. I gave my approbation to the meaſure to Mr. Gazzam, long before that period; and had it been conducted on the principle ſtipulated, which was to notify the people in their reſpective townſhips, formally to meet in as central a ſituation as poſſible, to give their opinion on the ſubject of *choice*, it would ever have met with my full approbation. But this was not the caſe. The buſineſs fell from open dealing, to *low* intrigue. The great object of the movers of the buſineſs, was to ſecure *John Lucas* a ſeat in Congreſs, and *Thomas Morton* a ſeat in Senate. The characters to fill up the political *groupe*, were ſcarcely thought of—it was of little conſequence, in the great outlines of the plan, whether the ticket was filled up with S. E——, and A. F——, or *Nanny Mc Lean* and *Black Pompey* §. This may be denied but I can prove it. Aan ſo ſuch juggling as this to be called *republicaniſm*? Is this the way to extend the public opinion? Is this the way to compliment *Freemen*? Is this the way of doing juſtice to the ſons of COLUMBIA who have braved the blood hounds of *Britain*, the ſavage tomahawk, and the combined power of arrogant kings, to eſtabliſh their INDEPENDENCE? No! It is humiliating and degrading; and every man that thinks for himſelf, and thinks reaſonably, muſt give it his negative. But Mr. Lucas ſays, "*Three delegates from Allegheny county, four from Waſhington, and one from Green, met for that purpoſe at John Scott's in the town of Waſhington, on Monday the 3d of this inſtant.*" Here Mr. Lucas and me are at iſſue, and muſt differ; for I deny the poſition. There were no *delegates* ſent to Waſhington from the county of *Allegheny*, by the PEOPLE; and the PEOPLE by the nature of our happy government are *alone* inveſted with ſuch authority. This being the caſe, the meeting at John Scott's, in the town of Waſhington, had no right to aſſume the appellation of a COMMITTEE. No! The whole originated in uſurpation, was conducted by intrigue, and ended in inſult. This was the ground of the *difference* between me and my *Clapboard row* friends, *now opponents*; upon this ground I *diſſented*; from the *leaders*, or *ringleaders* of this party, and knowing that my *diſſent* originates in the beſt intentions, and pureſt motives; that is, a ſtrict adherence to the inherent and acquired rights of the PEOPLE, I ſhall cheerfully purſue the laudable object.— Inſtead of the two gentlemen that ſcampered off to Waſhington from *Clapboard row* being ſent by the people, they were ſelected by the DREGS OF A DESPAIRING FACTION, unknown to the PEOPLE; for party ſpirit muſt ſtill be cheriſhed with all its evil concomitants †. That hateful word called SELF deſtroys every virtue. SUFFERINGS is the touchſtone of politics, as well as religion; but the man whoſe politics are kept afloat by a ſcramble for office, may be any thing or nothing: *names* are adhered to by ſuch politicians, in place of *things*; the *ſhadow* of REPUBLICANISM is purſued inſtead of the *ſubſtance*, while the true principles of our *god-like* government, are totally miſconſtrued or miſunderſtood. But let us enquire, who were the *two* men ſelected from Clapboard row on this occaſion? Were they not the open and avowed adherents of Mr. Lucas? And are there not ſufficient ground to alledge, that the particular adherents of Mr. Hoge were brought forward by ſimilar means, to anſwer the like motives? It cannot be doubted. Such were the characters, "that argued with zeal and perſeverance, reſpecting the propriety or expediency of preferring *Mr. Hoge* to *Mr. Lucas*, or *Mr. Lucas* to *Mr. Hoge*." General Hamilton, Mr. Wetzer, and General Fowler had no friends in the *diſtrict*, at leaſt they had not an opportunity of appearing in the CONCLAVE at John Scott's in the town of Waſhington ‡. For my *own* part, from a long reſidence in this country which I *may date* from the 19th *day* of September, 1768, being the day I arrived at Fort Pitt, with a company of the Royal Iriſh Regiment, I ought to have friends, and being ſolicited, by a number of BOTH PARTIES to ſtand a POLL, I am determined to indulge my friends, and make an experiment, on the ſecond Tueſday of October—for I am not accuſtomed to *ſlinch* in either *poſition* or *principle*.

It is truly farcical to obſerve Mr. Lucas, impreſſing it upon the PEOPLE's minds, with an air of gravity (but I beg the gentleman's pardon, an Aſſociate Judge ought to be grave) "that we were both ballotted three or four times (meaning himſelf and Mr. Hoge) and as many times ſtood even on the poll ‖ at laſt, one of the four, (and that was Mr. Baldwin) that had hitherto voted for me, yielded his vote in favour of Mr. Hoge, and thus turned the ſcale." §— This was jockeying the people with a witneſs. and in the Newmarket ſtyle was *neck and neck*— it was *laying it on thick—Favourite againſt the field—betters in an uproar—let him out—ſhew him the whip—ſhoots by like an arrow*—a hollow thing exclaimed E—— but unfortunately, (for misfortunes will happen to the beſt and moſt deſerving) Favourite being rode by *P*—— an unſkilful rider, he paſſed the diſtance poſt on the wrong ſide; otherwiſe no chance—this compleated the misfortune, and Favourite loſt the heat.

It is impoſſible to be ſerious, on a ſubject ſo retrograde and laughable. Here John Lucas and William Hoge are artfully held up to public view, as the ONLY TWO Republican characters, that had either pretenſions or abilities in this country, or that the people had in view to fill the important office of CONGRESS. Modeſty is a Heaven born virtue; and here we ſee it in its genuine luſtre; for Mr. Lucas, "CONSIDERING THE REPUBLICAN INTEREST, TEN TIMES DEARER TO HIM, THAN HIS INDIVIDUAL CONSEQUENCE," yielded the day to his opponent Hoge. What modeſty! What virtue! What forbearance! What diſintereſtedneſs! But the truth is, that had the *Clapboard row Jockies*, not conſulted, *the ſweaters and trainers*—*the knowing ones*—got into the ſecret, and was thereby ſure of carrying *Favourite* againſt *Winter*, by a full diſtance, they never would have ſtarted or ſhoved *a peg* in the buſineſs. Let us leave *ſatire* and conclude with a few ſerious remarks.

In proportion to mens' weakneſs, they are played upon by artful deſigning men, until the bloated monſter, by adulation and flattery, begin to think themſelves demi-gods, and forgetting their duty as *men*, become *tyrants*. Hence the origin of *kings*, of *tyranny*, and of *ſlavery*.— That tribes of men, like flocks of ſheep led to ſlaughter, ſhould adopt ſo retrograde a ſyſtem, and follow ſuch *leaders*, in a *ſolociſm*, that only a deſire of preſent enjoyment, or future expectancy, or a narrowneſs of mind, and a ſhallow underſtanding, can ſolve. Alaſs! when ſhall we find men who will ſtand forth and aſſert the rights of mankind, unbiaſſed by *party* or *ſelfiſh* motives. The *divine* right of kings is now conteſted without danger: why not the *uſurped* rights of a few men in *Clapboard row*. But it is to be lamented that *conviction* will not ſilence either *boiſterous* or *babbling* men, immerſed in PARTY CABALS, yet I ſtill have reaſon to hope, that the *wiſe*, and *diſcreet*, when any prevailing abuſe is attacked, and expoſed, will cooly and deliberately conſider the ſubject, leaving the partial and narrow minded, to rail at motives they wiſh not to inveſtigate; and if they do, they wiſh not to underſtand.

Colonel Martin and Mr. Ewalt's publications* have conferred on each, a plenitude, *or repletion of honour*. The Colonel I find was viſited by *two ſattellites* † *of party* from Pittſburgh lately, and got a leſſon—it was a ſerious one—there was not only winking, but hinting—not only hints but innuendoes, of what would be done— yea, and what would not be done—that his H—— would be angry, his E—— would be diſpleaſed—and—and—and the devil would be to pay, if the Colonel ſupported General Fowler's ticket. Believe it not. Gen. Fowler would be received at either our *federal* or *ſtate* government, with that politeneſs to which his *ſufferings* in the cauſe of *liberty*, entitle him, and his *republican* merit juſtly claims. I know the whole of the buſineſs—it is *low*, and unworthy of further comment. But God preſerve us!!! the Colonel was viſited by theſe *wicked ſattellites of party* on a Sabbath day—it was on the *ſecond Sabbath* I believe of this preſent month of Auguſt.——Shame! Shame! Shame!

Tell it not in Gath, nor blab it in Berſheba— waft not the tidings to *Peter's creek*, nor whiſper it in the *Forks of Yough*.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Auguſt 1801.

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* *There were nothing impoſſible, or impracticable in the buſineſs—but the truth was, meetings of the people were not wanted—nor did I diſſent from the opinion of thoſe with whom I had hitherto acted, until I was peremptorily told, that this was the caſe. If I had not then receded, I ſhould have conſidered myſelf as a baſe born ſlave, fitted only for the meridian of Tripoli, Tunis or Algiers.*

§ *It is true the former were thought of by ſome and I believe ſtrove for—but upon the whole, hypocriſy and intrigue preponderated. While Mr. Ewalt's friends were urging him with honied words and* [illegible]*, it was urged upon me by* [illegible] *being intimate with Mr. Ewalt, to ſpur* [illegible] *him and importune him to decline—* [illegible] *was propoſed as indelicate.*

‖ [illegible] *diſreſpectful by the word Clapboard row.* [illegible] *no difference with me whether a man is ſheltered from the weather by Clapboards or Marble. I value men by his intrinſic worth and not by the dimenſions of the houſe in which he reſides, nor the materials with which it is built.*

† *Mr. Hume obſerves, in his eſſay on parties, which I recommend to the peruſal of my opponents. "That men are generally more honeſt and honourable in a private than in a public capacity, and will go greater lengths to ſerve a party, than when their own private intereſt is concerned. Honour is a great check upon mankind—but when a conſiderable body of men act together, that check is removed— ſince a man is ſure to be approved by his own party, for what promotes the common intereſt, and he ſoon learns to deſpiſe the clamours of adverſaries.' This is a well founded axiom of Mr. Hume's. It is verified by the conduct of the* CONCLAVE, *and I am fortified by experience in ſaying, and all (ſays Sidney) is but lip-wiſdom which wants experience"—that the groſſeſt ſophiſtry will paſs on mens underſtandings in ſupport of party meaſures to which they are previouſly attached. The great point is to* [illegible] *party ſpirit, and adhere to reaſon and* [illegible]

‡ [illegible] *gentlemen, firm adherents to the true principles of republicaniſm, would have purſued the route to Waſhington, and entered a formal proteſt againſt the impropriety as well as iniquity of ſuch ſmuggled proceedings, had they had an opportunity, but the hocus pocus manner in which the* CONCLAVE *managed the buſineſs, defied oppoſition.*

‖ *A fortunate circumſtance for the people of this country—for there was a great probability that had not Lucas yielded the palm to Hoge, or Hoge to Lucas, it might have hurled this country headlong into tumult and confuſion. We have all reaſon to be happy, that the important buſineſs ended as it did without bloodſhed or national ruin.*

§ *I cannot believe that Robert Baldwin was actuated by improper motives. I know him, as well as his brother John, and I conſider them both honeſt and independent men, attached to the ſenſe of the people properly convened, which is the ſource of republicaniſm, and ought to be ſtrictly adhered to and guarded with vigilance, by every man who prefers freedom to ſlavery. It is as dangerous as ridiculous to ſay, that a few ſhall rule the many, in a matter ſo nearly allied with the peoples' happineſs and liberties.*

* *Men ought to watch their own hearts, and act rightly as far as they can judge, and to judge rightly it is but to be directed by ſimple motives. Independency of mind, diſtinguiſhes the republican and philoſopher.* [illegible] *men that parts with it, either through fear, trick or ſtratagem, parts with the grand balſam of life. The man that inherits an independent mind, inherits a treaſure more valuable than kingdoms; for kingdoms may be ſubdued, but an independent mind defies the menaces of power, as well as the artifices of the yelpers of a deſpairing faction. The Colonel I know has been tampered with, and General Fowler is ſorry for it. No honeſt man can believe the babler, that whiſpers in the ear of credulity that Gen. Fowler is a turn-coat—all that lends an ear to ſuch vulgar traſh, though they merit pity, entail on themſelves the juſt contempt of every diſcerning honeſt man.*

† *Mr. Baird and Mr. Wuſthoff.*

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MY name having been uſed as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the enſuing Election, I find it has been reported that I refuſed to ſerve in that office if I were even elected. I therefore avail myſelf of a newſpaper to mention, that if I ſhould be the free choice of the Citizens of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties, without ſolicitation or perſuaſion, I would eſteem it a very great mark of friendſhip ſhewn me, and endeavour to give that ſatisfaction which ſuch an inſtance of reſpect demands.

JAMES BRISON.

Sawmill Run, 23d September, 1801.

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## (At the Eleventh Hour.)

## To the Free Electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

*Gentlemen*,

AS the preſent Sheriff's time expires in October next, permit me to offer myſelf a Candidate for that Office, and to ſolicit your ſuffrages, which will be thankfully acknowledged, by

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
ROBERT HENDERSON.

September 23, 1801.

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## LEAD, for Sale,

AT the houſe of *James Morriſon*, Cabinet Maker, Pittſburgh, where Merchants and others may be ſupplied at Eleven Dollars per hundred weight, by

JOHN M'COULTNEY.

September 23, 1801.

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LET no one hereafter expect either juſtice or pleaſure from the Races at M'Kee'Port, if under the direction of the Jockey Club or Judges who preſided over the laſt; although my horſe Dancing Maſter, on every principle of honeſty, and agreeable to the rules of racing took the firſt purſe of Sixty Dollars, yet, the Judges wantonly and unjuſtly gave it in favour of another horſe, who had been diſtanced agreeable to the rules of racing. Should any perſon diſpute the fact, depoſitions to prove it are lodged in the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, September 25, 1801.

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## Public Notice.

WHEREAS *the ſubſcriber gave two notes to James M'Donald, for Fifty Dollars each, in the month of January, 1800, one payable two years after date, and the other payable five years after date. This public notice is given, that ſaid notes will not be paid, as there has been no conſideration for the ſame.*

JAMES M'ENTIRE.

*September 19, 1801.*

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ZADOK CRAME
*Bookſeller & Statio*
Has juſt received, and for ſale, a large qu
BOOKS & STATIONA
Among which are—

A NEW Syſtem of Natural Hiſto
Silby, an elegant London edition,
8vo. Curioſities of Nature and Art, 4 vo
London edition. An elegant hot preſſed
of Goldſmith's Hiſtory of England, 4 vols
tiſh Plutarch, 8 vols. Plutarch's Lives,
Poſthumous works of Swift, 3 vols. S
Sermons, 2 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. G
Theatre, 2 vols. containing Plays of Kot
&c. Prieſtley's Lectures; Monteſquieu's Sp
Laws, 2 vols. Ditto in French, 4 vols.
of Arts; Bonneycaſtle's Algebra; Fe
Aſtronomy; Walker's Geography; New
ſtem of Gardening; Dictionary of Huſb
2 vols. Ramſay's works, 2 vols. Junius's Le
4to. Works of M'Donald; Kames's E
2 vols. Pleaſures of Hope; Poems of Pom
Pollyhymnia, a new publication; The Fa
Boy; Bruce's Poems, an ingenious Scotch
in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania; M
Repoſitory; a collection of Plays; The Li
Waſhington, written in London; The Rep
can Harmoniſt, a new collection of Songs,
&c. An elegant edition of Burn's Works, 4 v
ſuperbly bound; Hot preſſed edition of Je
ſon's Notes on Virginia, (ſubſcribers to that
are particularly requeſted to call and get the
STATIONARY—various kinds of Writing
Wraping Papers; Black and Red Mor
Pocket Books; Claſſical and other School Bo
Maps; Prints; Pamphlets, &c. &c.

N. B Juſt going to preſs the PITTSBURG
ALMANACK, for 1802; the calculations
ſerve, without any material difference, for Pe
ſylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky; orders
which will be thankfully received, and punctu
attended to.—German Almanacks may alſo
had by the quantity.—A new edition of a Sp
ling Book will be publiſhed ſhortly—any co
munication tending to ſimplify or improve t
edition will be thankfully received.

Pittſburgh, September 24, 1801.

☞ Subſcribers to the following Works w
be thankfully received—Fry's edition of Tooke
Life of Catharine II. Empreſs of Ruſſia.—Woo
ward's 2d edition of the Works of the late Re
Witherſpoon—Scott's Family Bible 3 4to. vol
The above Works are all to be publiſhed
Philadelphia.

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## FOR SALE,

The time of a ſmart and very active

**Mulatto Girl,**

one and twenty years old, and who has about ſeven years to ſerve. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Water Street, near Henderſon's ferry.

Pittſburgh, 24th September, 1801.

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## BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

### NEW-YORK, September 16.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived the ſhip Mercury, in 37 days from Liverpool, by which the London Courier to the 8th of Auguſt, is received at the office of the Daily Advertiſer.

The Intelligence, though ſeven day later than we gave yeſterday, is not of great moment. No event of high intereſt has yet occured, though every where preparations are making with incredible activity by the two great rival powers of Europe, for ſome deciſive blow, that ſhall end the obſtinate conflict that agitates and diſturbs the repoſe of the nations, and relieve ſuffering humanity from the farther multiplication of human miſeries and effuſion of human blood.

France ſtill holds out to England the threat of invaſion, and is conſtantly pouring on all her Atlantic ſhore, immenſe bodies of her choſen veteran troops.

Every thing ſeems quiet in the North.

The deſtiny of Egypt is ſtill unknown—No official accounts have yet been publiſhed from that country.

### PHILADELPHIA, September 18.

Captain Pierce, who arrived at New-York on Tueſday laſt, informs, that the Britiſh have taken poſſeſſion of Madeira. It ſurrendered on the firſt of July to a force conſiſting of one 44 gun ſhip, one of 36, eleven tranſports, and 1500 troops.

The Boſton frigate, of 32 guns, Capt. M'Niel, ſailed on Sunday laſt, for Boſton for New-York, to take Mr. Livingſton and ſuit to France; after which ſhe is to join the ſquadron in the Mediterranean.

Captain Johnſon, who arrived at New-York in the brig Fox, informs us, that he left St. Maloes on the 8th of Auguſt, at which time above 100 gun boats, two cutter brigs, and two 44 gun frigates completely manned and victualled, were waiting at St. Maloes to be employed in the projected expedition. It was reported there, that Admiral Gantheaume had captured one Engliſh 74, and a fleet of about 20 merchant veſſels with ſtores, deſtined for the Britiſh army in Egypt— and that he had ſucceeded in landing troops at a ſhort diſtance from Alexandria.

## G L A S S,

A FEW Boxes and Half Boxes of 8 by 10, for Sale. Alſo, a handſome aſſortment of

**Dry Goods and Groceries,**

on very low terms, as uſual, by

**Jeremiah Barker & Co.**

*Pittſburgh, Auguſt 5, 1801.*

*N. B. They ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the beſt quality.*

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*To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler.*

Fellow Citizens,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myſelf a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the enſuing Election, and ſhould you think proper to elect me, my beſt endeavours ſhall be uſed to perform the duties of the office with care, punctuality and fidelity.

JACOB CASTLEMAN.

Auguſt 20, 1801.

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## To the Electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myſelf a Candidate for SHERIFF at the next Election. Should I, through your ſuffrages, obtain ſaid Office, it will be my endeavour to perform the duties thereto annexed for the public advantage.

SAMUEL M'CORD.

Pittſburgh, July 17, 1801.

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## To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennſylvania Population Company being informed, that reports are induſtriouſly circulated with a view to impreſs the public mind unfavourably to their title, by ſtating, that they have not been able to procure patents for their lands weſt of the Allegheny; think proper, to prevent perſons from being impoſed on by ſuch reports, to procure and publiſh the following Notarial Certificate made from actual inſpection of the patents depoſited in their office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of thoſe who deſire it.

*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commiſſioned and ſworn, Do hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennſylvania Population Company in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited, Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the Act of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Cramond, and James Gibſon, in truſt for the ſaid Pennſylvania Population Company, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit :—Five Hundred and Sixty Four Tracts in Diſtrict No. 1, late Thomas Reeſe's deputy ſurveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power deputy ſurveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in Diſtrict No. 4, late Thomas Stokeley deputy ſurveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the Diſtrict late John Hope deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

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## Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from George Crawford's mill, on the Kiſkeminitas on the 14th of April laſt, a dark bay HORSE, about 8 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, between 14 and 15 hands high, has lately had the pole evil, has ſome ſaddle marks, a long heavy tail, a natural trotter.—Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to Michael Riſher, at Crawford's mill, to Geo Crawford, in M'Kee's Port, or to Robert Henderſon, in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

ABRAHAM FISHER.

Auguſt 26, 1801.

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Whereas a diſſolution of the *partnerſhip of Michael Beiman and Conrad [illegible] took place by mutual conſent in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, and no partnerſhip has exiſted ſince that time between the parties, this is to requeſt thoſe who have not ſettled off their accounts with ſaid partnerſhip to come forward and pay off their reſpective accounts before the firſt day of October next, or ſuits will be commenced againſt them.*

*MICHAEL [illegible],*
*CONRAD [illegible].*

*September 4, 1801.*

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Abſconded himſelf from the ſubſcriber, living on the ſouth bank of the Monongahela river, about two miles above Pittſburgh, about the [illegible] of February laſt, his ſon *Edward*; he is between thirteen and fourteen years old, he had on a black coat, ſwanſdown jacket, &c. He was ſeen by ſeveral perſons on the day he went off, and on the ſecond by two men of the name of Callowe, about ten miles from home on the Waſhington road, who informed Ephraim Jones, Eſquire, thereof; he was afterwards ſeen by a boy, whom he told that he intended to go to Baltimore to his brother.—And whereas it has been reported, by ſome evil diſpoſed perſon, to the great injury and diſtreſs of the ſubſcriber, that he had murdered ſaid boy. Any information that can be given of ſaid boy to Ephraim Jones, Eſq at the lower ferry on the Monongahela river, oppoſite Pittſburgh, will be gratefully acknowledged by

*EDWARD M'BURN.*

September 9, 1801.

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## Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the 28th day of September next, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate about a mile and a half from Pittſburgh, on the ſouth ſide of the Monongahela river, containing 314 acres and allowance, &c. bounded on the weſt by land of John Ormſby, on the ſouth by land of Oliver Ormſby and Charles Smith, and on the eaſt by Beck's run. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel S. Mahon, at the ſuit of Robert Culbertſon. The above Tract of Land is equal to any in the vicinity of Pittſburgh, fronting on the river nearly one mile, the greateſt part firſt rate bottom fit for meadow, upwards of 60 acres of land already cleared, a good ſquare log dwelling houſe, and out houſes for tenants, and a young bearing orchard.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 14, 1801.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the 28th day of September next, the following deſcribed property, viz.

One Lot, containing one acre and fifty perches, ſituate in farm No. 3, in the Manor of Pittſburgh, adjoining a lot of Hugh Scott's on one corner, and an alley. Taken in execution as the property of John O'Hara and Archibald C Read, at the ſuit of Michael M. Monahan.

A Tract of Land in Crawford county, containing 200 acres, on the ſouth ſide of the Pymingtuning, in poſſeſſion of Samuel Rogers, adjoining a warrant in the name of John Ludwick. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Smith and Abraham Smith, at the ſuit of Robert Saunderſon.

A Tract of Land containing 100 acres, with a mill thereon not covered, and eight or ten acres cleared. Taken in execution as the property of William Love and Eliſha Wall, at the ſuit of Thomas Wiley, aſſ &c.

Lot No. 220, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, bounded by Front and Second ſtreet, by Lots No. 219 and 221, one fourth part ſold to John Robinſon, being 30 feet on Second ſtreet and 80 feet deep, being the north weſt corner. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Shaw, at the ſuit of Robert Henderſon.

One Out Lot of the Town of Pittſburgh, marked in the general plan of ſaid Out Lots by Col. George Woods, No. 33, containing five acres or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of John Gibſon, Eſq. at the ſuit of William Chancellor.

One Out Lot ſituate in Mead Iſland, containing 5 acres, one Town Lot, No. 2 ſituate in Meadville, adjoining Lot No. 3, with a frame houſe and log kitchen, one other Lot No. 43, with a log houſe, one other Lot No. 46, with a log houſe, two other Lots ſituate in the Diamond, No. 108 and No. 109, the one half of an undivided Tract of Land ſituate in William Power's diſtrict No. 2, on the eaſt ſide of French creek, adjoining lands of Robert Finney on the north, and David Mead, Eſq. on the ſouth, containing 396 acres, more or leſs, one other Tract of Land ſituate in Power's diſtrict, on the eaſt ſide of French creek, adjoining lands of John Wilkins, jun. Robert Fitzrandolph and others, containing 411 acres and allowance.—Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Lord and Nicholas Lord, at the ſuit of Robert Brotherton & Co. for the uſe of James and William Miller.

A certain Tract or parcel of Land in Pitt townſhip, adjoining and bounded by the Allegheny river, Penn's Manor Lands, James Brotherton and others, containing 314 acres and 20 perches. Taken in execution as property of James Patterſon, at the ſuit of William Reyburn and George Dunlie.

One hundred and twenty eight acres of Land on the waters of Turtle creek, adjoining lands of Ephraim Steele, Chriſtopher Wonder and others, and known by the name of Waters's Improvement. Taken in execution as the property of James M'Kee and Thomas Foreman, at the ſuit of John Multollam.

One Donation Tract of Land containing 200 acres, No. 46, in the 1ſt diſt. of Sacranco, adjoining the lands of John Jones, ten acres cleared. Taken in execution as the property of Cornelius Hendrickſon, at the ſuit of William Reed.

Part of Lot No 181, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, with a Brick Houſe 22 feet front, on Front ſtreet. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Creigh, at the ſuit of Hazel and David Jones.

Four Hundred acres of Land, ſituate on the waters of Slippery Rock creek, on the north ſide, late Moore's diſtrict, adjoining Gideon Miller and others, held by ſettlement, with a houſe and from five to eight acres cleared.—Taken in execution as the property of James Caldwell, at the ſuit of Dunning M'Nair.

Two hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or leſs, ſituate in Moon townſhip, adjoining lands of Robert Vance, the Ohio river, Henry Ulery and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Chiſney and Adam Patterſon, at the ſuit of James M'Kee.

A certain piece or parcel of Land in Middleſex townſhip, on the waters of Big and Little Conoquenſing creek, containing 200 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, adjoining lands of Abraham Frey and William Freeman. Taken in execution as the property of James Carſon, at the ſuit of Robert M'Gill, aſſ. of John Clows.

A Tract of Land ſituate in Miſſlin townſhip, containing 114 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, adjoining lands of John Ritchie, Eſq John Crumbly, John Gilmore and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Patterſon, at the ſuit of James Morriſon.

Four hundred acres of Land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate on the road from Pittſburgh to Franklin, 23 miles from Pittſburgh, whereon Mathew M'Ewin now reſides, adjoining the donation land line. Taken in execution as the property of John Huey, at the ſuit of John Woods.

One Tract of Land containing 200 acres, ſituate about two miles from the town of Waterford. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Patterſon, at the ſuit of Henry Major.

A Tract of Land containing 200 acres, ſituate in Greenfield townſhip, Crawford county, 20 acres cleared, and a cabin thereon erected.—Taken in execution as the property of Henry Hurſt, at the ſuit of Nathaniel Mallory.

Ephraim Jones, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26, 1801.

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## *Holland Company Lands.*

TO correct reports that are in circulation, and to prevent honeſt and well meaning people from being injured and impoſed on by falſe repreſentations, the Agents of the Holland Land Company have been adviſed to communicate to the public the ſituation and the amount of patents that have been iſſued for lands lying north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, within the ſtate of Pennſylvania—and if any perſons require further evidence of the truth of this publication, than the Notarial Certificate annexed, by examining the books of record in the Rolls Office in Lancaſter they will ſee the copy of each patent.

And that no doubts may remain of the validity of the titles and of the ſolid foundation upon which the patentees have ſecured their claims the opinions of ſome of the moſt eminent lawyers in the ſtate have been obtained, and are now made public for the information of all thoſe who are deſirous to purchaſe Lands in this rich and flouriſhing country, and for the ſatisfaction of all thoſe who hold Lands under the Holland Company either by purchaſe or ſettlement.

The original papers from which this publication is made, are placed in the hands of Mr. ANTHONY BEELEN, of Pittſburgh, for the inſpection of all who are deſirous to ſee, and who will give themſelves the trouble to examine them.

*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, by lawful authority duly commiſſioned and ſworn, do hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof I went to the Office of Paul Buſti, Eſquire, Agent for the Holland Land Company, in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral original and genuine patents, for Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the act of aſſembly of Pennſylvania of the third day of April, 1792, to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorſt, Pieter Stadniſki, Chriſtiaan Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, of the city of Amſterdam, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers in Allegheny county, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit—One Hundred and Nine Tracts in Diſtrict No. 1, late Thomas Rees, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power, deputy ſurveyor's—Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No. 3, late Thomas Stokeley, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Fifty Seven Tracts in Diſtrict No. 6, late Samuel Nicholſon, deputy ſurveyor's—and Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Tracts in Diſtrict No. 7, late Alexander M'Dowell, deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the ſeventeenth day of June, one thouſand eight hundred and one.

PETER LOHRA, *Notary Public.*

*CASE.*

The Judges of the Supreme Court having decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder, but the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of any forfeiture incurred by a warrantee of Lands weſt of the Allegheny, under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and patents having iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies by order of the Board of Property, in purſuance of the proviſo in the ninth ſection of that act: are not theſe patents concluſive on the Commonwealth, preclude all claim of forfeiture in ſuch inſtances, and veſt a complete title in the patentee?

ANSWER.

The Judges of the Supreme Court decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder upon Lands weſt of the Allegheny could take advantage of any forfeiture that might be incurred by warrantees under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and that ſuch advantage could only be taken by the Commonwealth in the mode preſcribed by the act.

It likewiſe appeared on the hearing of the motion for a mandamus, that patents had regularly iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies in conformity to the expoſition given by the Board of Property to the ninth ſection of the act, and the proviſo annexed to it.

We are of opinion—

1ſt. That even if there is a manifeſt forfeiture of the claim of a warrantee, the fact muſt be eſtabliſhed and recognized by the ſtate before any other perſon can lawfully make a ſettlement on the ſame land, or a ſecond warrant can iſſue.

2d. That patents having been regularly granted to the Holland and Population Companies under the authority of the Board of Property without fraud or ſurpriſe, the patentees, their heirs and aſſigns cannot be affected by any ſubſequent difference in the conſtruction of the law or any revocation of the order of the Board of Property.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1801.

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A variety of
B L A N K S
For Sale at this Office.

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## N E W STORE.

## *Iſaac Gregg,*

IS juſt opening, in one of the front rooms in *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Meſſrs. Barkers Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

**FRESH GOODS,**

which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices; he will be happy in furniſhing thoſe of his former cuſtomers, and hopes that his conduct in buſineſs, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, alſo, for Country Linen, and other articles of Country Produce.

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## *NEW* GOODS.

**Abner & Jeſſe Barker,**

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable

**MERCHANDIZE,**

which they offer for Sale by Wholeſale or Retail. Having laid their Goods in on very low terms, they pledge themſelves to their friends and the public in general that they will be ſold at very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

***Boulting Cloths,***

warranted good.

Pittſburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige us by paying off their accounts.

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## WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteaus, Valeeces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Sadlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

The higheſt prices will be given for Cow Tails, and Horſe Hair. Apply as above.

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Whereas Nathan Heald and ſon have erected, or in part erected, a Griſt and Saw mill on Little Beaver, near the mouth, in Beaver county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, and they the ſaid Nathan and ſon purpoſe compleating the works, and renting or ſelling the ſame—The public are hereby notified, that the dam backs the water on my land, injures and in a great meaſure deſtroys a valuable mill ſeat that I wiſh to improve, and as this was done without my conſent, or any one authoriſed by me to permit, I caution all perſons concerned either as owners or occupier, that a ſuit will be commenced unleſs the dam is lowered in ſuch a manner that the ſtream may paſs in its natural bed, and I receive no kind of inconvenience from the backing of the water.

JOHN BEVER.

24th June, 1801.

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*For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)*

## READ's DIGEST

Of all ſuch Acts of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the ſeveral acts) for the uſe of Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subſcribers may be ſupplied with their Books.

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## WANTED,

A QUANTITY *of good ſound* BARLEY *fit for making Beer Malt, for which a generous price will be given. Apply to the ſubſcriber in Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh.*

*JAMES YEAMAN, Baker.*

*Auguſt 28, 1801.*

*N. B. A perſon who underſtands making Malt and brewing Beer, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.*

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## AN ALMANACK
## For the year 1802.

Will ſhortly be publiſhed at this Office, When Storekeepers and others may be ſupplied at a moderate price.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 28, 1801.

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Wanted, an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

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## *BLANKS.*

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.